中篇偵探小說

新婚血案

Murder Blasts A Bridegroom

By PHILIP BONETT (被)

from *Front Page Detective*

Somers conceded that the youth was still missing, but was hopeful that he would be found.

桑莫斯承認道個青年人仍然不見。但是他希望他是會被找到的。

"But if ever there was a man jealous of Joyce, Gardner was it!" Stone ranted. "Why, he once told Joyce that if she ever left him, he'd kill her and then commit suicide!"

斯棟大聲道：「但是，如果真的有一個男子嫉妒周愛絲，那就是加當納！因爲，他有一次告訴周愛絲說如果她真的放棄了他，他就要殺死她，然後自己自殺！」

About an hour later a small coupe drew up in front of the white-columned Wilkes County courthouse. Somers watched a neatly-dressed youth bolt from the car and hurry up the broad expanse of walk. It was Bill Gardner.

大約一小時以後有一輛輕式汽車停在白色石柱威爾基斯郡郡廳前面。桑莫斯看見一個服裝整潔的青年從車中跳出匆匆的走上寬闊的甬路。那就是加當納畢爾。

The youth's face was flushed and angry. "I've just heard I'm being hunted from one end of this state to the other!" he burst out. "What's it all about?"

這個青年人的面容是發紅而含怒的。他的說「我剛剛聽到我在本州以內被通緝！這究竟是爲什麼？」

"Calm down, son, we've got a murder on our hands, and . . ."

「請你靜一靜，少年人，我們手裏有一件謀殺案，而且……」

"Yes, I know, Wayne Norman — but I had nothing to do with that!"

「是的，我知道，曼諾衛恩……但是我和這件事是毫無關係的。」

"You were going with Joyce Norman before she married Wayne, weren't you?" Gardner conceded that he had been. He also admitted that he might have made a remark about "murder and suicide" if Joyce ever left him, but he said this was not meant seriously.

「當諾曼周愛絲嫁給衛恩以前你是和她在一處的，是不是？」加當納承認說他曾經如此，他還承認說他曾經說過關於如果周愛絲果然離開他的時候他就要「殺人和自殺」的事，但是他說這話並不是鄭重其事的。

"Wayne's father-in-law, Bryant Stone, tells us that you were intensely jealous of Norman, and that you had quite an argument with him. How about that?"

「衛恩的岳父斯棟布里安告訴我們說，你對於諾曼是極其嫉妒的，而且你曾和他爭論了一次。

"I don't recall any argument with Wayne," Gardner denied. "I quit of my own accord. As for Stone saying I was crazy jealous of Joyce, I think the shoe was on the other foot.

加當納否認說：「我不記得和衛恩有過什麼爭吵。我按照自己情願告退。至於斯棟說我瘋狂的嫉妒周愛絲，我想恰恰是這出了他自己的事。

"The jealousy was mostly Stone's. He was crazy about the girl, thought that no man was good enough for her. He didn't want me or anyone else going with her. He raised hell every time she dated me. When it came to Wayne, Joyce told me that up until their marriage she was never permitted to see him. Wayne built a letterbox in the pine grove near her house, and they would exchange love letters that way. One day Joyce's father followed her to the box. He tore it down and sent her home."

「嫉妒大半是斯棟的。他對於這個女兒是如瘋如狂的，他以爲沒有一個男子好得足以和她相匹。他不要我或任何其他的人和她在一起。當她每次和我約會時他就鬧亂。當臨到衛恩時，周愛絲告訴我說直到他們結婚的時候，他永遠不許可她和他見面。衛恩在她家附近的松林裏造了一個信箱，他們就這樣的交換情書。有一天周愛絲的父親尾隨她來到信箱的地方。他把它拉了下來而遣發她回家。」

Sheriff Somers wondered about this. Could the quaint, forbidden courtship in the forest have any bearing on the murder? War Gardner attempting to squirm from under suspicion by implicating Stone, whom he obviously disliked: Was abnormal father-love the fantastic motive for the Sabbath assassination?

郡長桑莫斯懷疑這事。這種離奇古怪遭人禁止的林中愛情對於命案有什麼關係嗎？加當納是不是想掙脫加罪於他顯然不喜歡的斯棟布爲機械誣陷的嫌疑？是不是父愛的反常就是星期六謀殺事件的怪誕動機？

推銷員洗清嫌疑

Salesman Cleared

Warning Gardner to remain in town, Somers arranged with a relative to call Joyce Norman to her home at 9 o'clock the following morning. Then he dispatched Deputies Holland and Lawrence to check on Gardner's alibi that at the time of the murder he was in Mount Airy having dinner with a friend, whom he had named, along with several others.

桑莫斯警告加當納仍然留在城裡。他又和一個親戚計劃好在第一天早晨九點把諾曼周愛絲找到她家來。然後他派出助員荷蘭德和勞倫斯去查核加當納不在案事當場的確鑿與否。他曾辯訴在命案發生的時候，他正在艾麥山和一個朋友吃午飯，他已經指出那人以及其他好幾個人的名子。

Shortly before midnight the deputies returned from their 90-mile round trip to Mount Airy with confirmation of the youth's story. Sheriff Somers promptly informed Gardner that he was absolved of any connection with the crime.

在中夜以前不久助員從艾麥山經過九十里的往復路程而返回了，他帶來了這個青年所說事情的證實。郡長桑莫斯立刻通知加當納說，他已經洗就了與這件罪案有關的一切嫌疑。

The following day Joyce Norman met the sheriff in the relative's home.

第二天諾曼周愛絲在親戚家中見到了郡長。

(To Be Continued 未完)

華盛頓官方對我致魏德邁將軍說明書未作任何評論

Washington Makes No Comment Upon Nanking Statement

Washington, September 15) (Central News).—The Chinese government statement given to Lt.-General A.C. Wedemeyer on August 16 and made public in Nanking yesterday was carried by the Washington 'Daily News,' on the inside page today. It is a United Press report based on the same statement released here by the Chinese Embassy.

中央社華盛頓九月十五日電：中國政府答覆魏德邁特使之說明書，於八月十六日交與魏德邁將軍並於昨日於南京公佈，該說明明書今日刊載於華盛頓「每日新聞」，此爲合衆社發出之消息，該消息爲根據此間中國大使館發表之同一說明書而發表者。

The State Department had no comment to make on the statement although the 'Daily News said: "State Department officials viewed President Chiang Kai-shek's appeal as 'well timed', as the question of American policy toward China is now under intense review".

國務院對於此一聲明，未作任何評論，但每日新聞報則稱：「國務院官員認爲蔣主席之此一聲明爲「恰合時宜」，因美國對華政策，目前正在加緊檢討中。」

國際鬥展開外交戰

Focussed On Battles

Washington is focussing its attention on expected diplomatic battles by the United States delegation in the United Nations General Assembly and also on the final economic recovery program.

華盛頓目前正集中其注意於預料中之外交戰，此一外交戰由美國代表團於聯合國大會中展開，同時亦表現於最後經濟復興計劃中。

General Wedemeyer's expected return has not stirred up much interest among observers here. General Wedemeyer was scheduled to return to Washington to-day but apparently has changed his mind about returning immediately, War Departemnt sources disclosed. So far no definite date has been set for his arrival in Washington but State Department officials expect his return sometime this week. President Truman, is scheduled to arrive in Washington on Saturday,

預料中之魏德邁將軍返美一事，於此間觀察家中，並未引起多大興趣，軍部消息透露魏德邁將軍計劃於今日返美，但已顯然改變他立即返美之原意。據之返美，至今尚無確定日期，但國務院官方希望他可能於本週年返回，杜魯門總統計劃於星期六日返抵華盛頓。

樂稱新德里與舊德里兩城暴亂之百分之七十五，爲繼續「難民傳言之直接結果。」此等難民皆從其他鄰亂區域蜂至該兩城。

Tension in the Delhi area centered Saturday in a square mile are known as the Faiz Bazaar, populated principally by Moslems, where troops, firing heavily and snpported by two armored cars, moved in with the expressed intention of seizing weapons held by the barricad Moslems.

星期六日德里緊張情勢，集中於愛茲市場，該地主要爲回教人，軍隊於該處用槍射擊，並有兩輛裝甲車掩護，衝入該處，顯示欲奪取防禦物後回人手中之武器。

軍隊警告行人不得通過危險區

Persons Warned Off

Persons approaching the trouble area were warned off by troops, who said it was dangerous and that the military were going to capture the automatic weapons there.

凡走近騷亂地區之人，俱經軍隊警告以該地危險不得經過，而軍隊則擬奪取該處之自動武器。

Firing, apparently from house to house fighting, was clearly audible.

槍聲清晰可聽，顯爲軍隊與騷亂者逐屋逐舍戰鬥。

Nehru emphasized that "nobody can give accurate figures of casualties in the Punjab and Delhi rioting."

尼赫魯強調稱：「無人能正確估計此次旁遮普與德里騷動中之傷亡數字。」

樂稱：「吾人之選擇清楚可見：或按照目前之高消耗率在此間食肉，不然即須實踐吾人之出口諾言」

Mr. Dodd said the situation had deteriorated sharply in the last 30 days.

多德氏稱：過去三十日內情勢曾有尖銳之惡化。

More Hungry People

"There are more people in the world who are going to be hungry this winter than there are who are going to be well fed", he said.

飢民增多

樂稱：「本年冬季世界上想向飢餓之人民比較想向足食者更多。」

"Some of them will be desperately hungry and if they are hungry they cannot get their coal mines and their steel mills working.

「彼等中有人將遭到絕無妥協之飢餓，且如彼等飢餓，即不能使其煤礦及鋼鐵廠工作。

"Voluntary rationing is the only way I see that you can get supplies to keep famine out of some countries. It is not only Europe—India is in the same situation."

「自動採用配給制度乃爲本人所見可使得到援得供應，而使饑饉勝某數國家之唯一辦法。不僅歐洲，即印度亦處於相同情形之下」云

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美國如實踐糧糧諾言即須自動實行配給制

American Faces Voluntary Cuts To Feed Hungry

Washington, Sept. 16. (Reuter). — Voluntary rationing must be instituted in the United States if the nation's grain export goals were to be met. the United States Under-Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Dodd, said yesterday.

路透社華盛頓九月十六日電：美國農業部次長多德氏昨日稱：如欲達成美國穀糧輸出之目標，美國即必須自動實行配給制度。

Mr. Dodd, who has just returned to the United States from the Geneva Food Conferences and a tour of Europe, warned that further cuts in the ration levels in Western Europe would endanger the already unstable Governments there.

多德氏方自日內瓦食糧會議以及歐洲旅行後返美。樂警告謂：西歐配給水準之再度削減即將危害該地各國業已不穩定之政府。

"Our choice is clear", he said. "It is between eating meat here at the present high rate of consumption, or of fulfilling our export promises".

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尼赫魯招待記者稱印度雖有騷亂也印人爲最和平人民

Nehru Says India Is Most Peaceful Despite Disorders

INDIAN PREMIER DISCUSSES RECENT RIOTS & CRITICIZES SOME FOREIGN DISPATCHES

New Delhi, Sept. 16. (AP). — Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said Saturday that estimates from both official and unofficial sources indicated that deaths from recent riots in the Delhi area totaled "roughly one thousand."

美聯社新德里九月十六日電：印度總理尼赫魯昨日六日談稱從官私兩方消息所示，估計，此次德里區騷亂中死亡人數大約爲一千人。

He told a news conference that he considered the official death total of 15,000 for the east and west Punjab "very low" and said it might "easily be doubled or trebled."

樂稱：「我認爲官方對東西旁遮普死亡人數一萬五千之估計爲「過低」，並稱，此數顯可「倍之或三倍之」。

Despite this, Nehru asserted that he considered India "a far more peaceful country than any other in the world."

雖然如此，但尼赫魯又確定稱，我認爲「印度較世界任何國家俱爲更和平之國家。」

暴亂驚人

Brutality Astounds

He conceded that the rioters behaved with "a ferocity and brutality that is astounding," but added that the average Indian is so constituted that he "hesitates even to kill a snake."

樂承認暴亂者行動之「凶猛與殘酷極爲驚人。」但他又附加稱：「一般印人素性極好，」「彼等甚至不欲殺害一條蛇。」

He said 75 per cent of the rioting in the twin cities of old and New Delhi was "the direct result of stories of refugees" who flocked into the cities from other riot swept areas.

樂稱新德里與舊德里兩城暴亂之百分之七十五，爲繼續「難民傳言之直接結果。」此等難民皆從其他鄰亂區域蜂至該兩城。

野人入寇印度邊省搶掠焚燒市場

Peshawar Has 3 Days Of Terror

TRIBESMEN LOOT, BURN BAZAARS

Lahore, Sept. 15. (Reuter). — A three-day terror by frontier tribesmen in Peshawar, capital of the North - West Frontier Province, was described in reports reaching here to-day after communications had been cut for nearly a week.

路透社拉合爾九月十五日電：西北邊省省垣皮沙瓦之通訊被切斷已達一星期，今日到達此間之消息曾描述該地境內邊境蠻人之三日恐怖活動。

Afridi tribesmen who routed the city last Sunday, were driven out by troops on Sunday evening, but on Monday armed Pathans from surrounding villages entered the city and roamed the bazaars shooting and looting until they, too, were expelled by troops.

上星期日襲入該城之阿夫里德蠻人於星期日晚間被軍隊逐出，但星期一武裝之巴赫人自周圍村莊進入城內，隨意在各市場漫遊，開槍射擊搶掠，直至後等亦被軍隊逐出為止云。

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美國不反對修改聯合國憲章

馬歇爾謂：但目前無須作重要修訂

U.S. NOT OPPOSED TO CHANGE IN UN CHARTER

DECLARES MARSHALL BUT ADDS THAT NO MAJOR 'REVISION NEEDED AT PRESENT

New York, Sept. 15. (Reuter). —"We are not unalterably opposed to every proposal for revision of the Charter, although we believe that there is at present no need for major revisions or for a change in the general character of the United Nations", declared Mr. George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, when he dealt with the Veto in his address marking the opening of the United States "United Nations Week".

路透紐約的九月十五日電：美國務卿馬歇爾氏於美國「聯合國週」開幕致詞談及否決權時宣稱：「吾人雖然相信目前聯合國一般特性中並無作重要修改或變更之必要，但吾人亦非絕對反對修改憲章之一切提議。」

In a reference to recent Russian tactics on the Security Council, he said; "We find it difficult to believe that members of the United Nations would deliberately seek to destroy its structure by persistence in acts of aggression or by obstruction of a nature to paralyse the principal organs of the organisation".

關於最近在安全理事會中最近策略稱：「吾人發現難以相信聯合國會員將故意破壞其組織，堅執侵略行爲或阻障該組織之主要機構行動以圖癱瘓該機構。」

馬歇爾提八項要點

8 Point Explanation

General Marshall gave an eight-point explanation of what United States support of the United Nations means:

馬歇爾元帥對美國擁護聯合國之意義提出八項要點：

1. "We ourselves must faithfully live up to our obligations under the Charter."

一、「吾人本身必須眞誠履行在憲章下吾人之義務。」

2. "Public acts must be consistent with the Charter whether they are carried out through the United Nations or through other means".

二、「大衆行動必須與憲章始終如一，不論其是否經由聯合國或經由其他途徑行出。」

3. "We must refer to the United Nations problems which have failed of solution by other peaceful means and which require solution under the Charter".

三、「吾人必須將以其他和平方法未能解決而在憲章下需要解決之各項問題提出於聯合國。」

澈底忠心

Persistence & Loyalty

4. "We must work persistently and loyally within the several organs and agencies within the United Nations towards successful accomplishment of their assigned tasks".

四、「吾人必須於聯合國機構組織及機關之內忠心實澈工作以同成功完成其已定目標過程。」

5. "We must seek to improve the procedures and machinery of the United Nations Organisation itself and to join with others in providing resources which are necessary for its efficiency."

五、「吾人必須努力改進聯合國組織本身之程序及機構，並與他國通力供給其工作效率所需之資源。」

6. "We must join other members to make it unmistakably clear that aggression against the territorial integrity or political independence of others will be resisted by the combined efforts of members of the United Nations."

六、「吾人必須連合其他會員確切清楚說明：凡對其他國家領土完整或政治獨立之侵略行爲均將遭受聯合國會員綜合力量之反抗。」

和約之必要

Treaties Necessary

7. "We must exert every possible effort to conclude the remaining Peace Treaties, thereby creating normal conditions under which the United Nations was designed to function. It is intended to maintain peace, not to make peace."

七、「吾人必須盡各種可能之努力以結束未決之和平條約，藉以樹立正常狀態，俾聯合國進行其職能。聯合國之立意係維護和平，而非締結和約。」

8. "We join with others in seeking to improve the world's economic situation and to bring about economic conditions necessary to international stability."

八、「吾人與他國連合以圖改善世界之經濟現狀並獲致國際穩定所需之經濟環境。」

The United States, he added, looked forward to the early admission to the United Nations of the remaining nations who might now be qualified for membership.

樂又稱：美國希望其他目前可能有資格參加之國家早期加入聯合國云。

英官方發言人稱

英美對伊關政策基本相同

Says Anglo-US Aims In Persia Basically Same

London, Sept. 14.—(Reuter) —Britain and the United States both have the same basic aim in Persia—to maintain the country's territorial integrity, a British Office spokesman stated in London yesterday.

倫敦九月十四日路透電：某英國官方發言人昨於倫敦稱，英美兩國對伊朗目的基礎相同，即保持伊朗領土完整。

"There might, he said, be differences of method, but there was no difference between the aims of British and American policies. The spokesman denied that the United States had lodged any protest against the advice given to the Persian Government by the British Ambassador, Sir John Lerougetel, to keep open the door for further discussions if the Persian Parliament rejected the Soviet-Persian oil agreement of April. 1946.

「樂稱，此處可能有方法上之不同但於英國之目的與美國政策間，則無任何區別。」發言人否認英國曾向英國提任何抗議，反對英國駐伊朗大使勒羅熱特向伊政府所作提議，接洽議員前往伊蘇一九四六年石油協定遭伊蘭國會拒絕，則應保持談判之門，使其問題，易以繼進一步之商談。

Reports from Washington have suggested that the United States wished to see Persia pursue a firmer policy and believed that the British advice had been given in fear that the rejection of an oil concession to the Soviet Union in northern Peasia might be followed by the cancellation of the concession enjoyed in the south by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

來自華盛頓之消息暗示，美國願見伊蘭追隨一堅定政策，美國相信英國所提建議乃由於英國深恐一旦伊蘇石油協定遭伊國會拒絕，則伊南部英國享有之英伊石油讓與權，亦將被取消。

The Foreign Office spokesman confirmed that Sir John Lerougetel made a personal report on the Persian situation to the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin last week.

該外部發言人証實勒羅熱特爵士曾於上週，向英國外相貝文報告伊朗目前情勢。

杜魯門即將決定是否召開國會特別會議

Truman To Obtain "Hard Facts" For Congress Session

Washington, Sept. 16 (AP). —Top administration officials expect to be able to supply President Harry Truman with enough "hard facts" on the European economic crisis when he returns to Washington next Saturday so that he can speedily decide whether a special session of Congress is warranted.

美聯社華盛頓九月十六日電：政府高級官員預料可能於下星期六杜魯門總統返回華盛頓之時對樂提出關於歐洲經濟危機之「難決事實」，俾總統能迅速決定是否有理由召集國會特別會議。

Truman is expected to make known within a few days after his return whether he considers the situation sufficiently grave to bring the law-makers back together.

預料杜魯門將於數日內返回後發表樂是否認爲時局之嚴重程度足以使立法人員重新聚集。

The State Department obviously plugging for urgent Congression action to provide further assistance to Europe this year, has moved to slash red-tape at the Paris economic conference.

國務院目前顯然正努力要求國會之緊急行動，以規定本年對歐之繼續援助。國務院已動議斬截巴黎經濟會議之繁文縟禮。

十六國會議

Sixteen Nations Meet

Sixteen nations have been meeting there to decide what their economic needs are under the Marshall plan which proposed self-help bolstered by the United States.

十六國曾在該地舉行會議，決定在馬歇爾計劃下彼等之經濟需要。馬氏計劃提議由美國支援之自助辦法。

In taking steps to speed up assembly of the essential facts on which Secretary of State Marshall may make exact proposals to President Truman, the department acted after leaders of the economic conference at Paris said that American criticisms of their reports completed a few days ago would add another three weeks to their work and delay a comprehensive report to the American government by that much time.

國務院業已採取步驟加速重要事實……關於此種事實，馬歇爾國務卿可能將對杜魯門總統提出確切建議……之集湊，其先已聚經濟會議各領袖曾謂，美國對數日前彼等所完成報告之批評將使彼等「作延長三星期，並對美國政府作綜合報告之工作延誤相同之時日。

As a result there was speculation that the information which President Truman needs to determine whether a special session is necessary could not be available until well into October.

因此之故，有人猜測，杜魯門總統決定特別會議是否必需之情報直十月初旬之前將不能獲得。

However Under Secretary of State Will. Clayton at Paris has advised the conferees to furnish a comprehensive preliminary report to Washington at once.

然副國務卿克雷頓已在巴黎告知會議各方立即對華盛頓提出綜括性

rious aspects of the foundation work which was conducted there on a large scale before the war.

洛氏於上月留日期間，曾觀察其父洛克菲爾捐資修建之各教專業，規前，此等事業，皆以大規模進行者。

Mr. Rockefeller's first visit to China was made some twenty years ago.

洛氏第一次訪華，約在二十年以前。

中國報紙評論稱美國未能了解中國

Chinese Journals Say U.S. Fail To Understand China

Shanghai, Sept. 16 (Reuter). —Renewed charges that the American Presidential Fact-Finder, General Albert C. Wedemeyer, had failed to understand clearly China's situation, were contained in Chinese Press comments yesterday on the Chinese Government memorandum to General Wedemeyer on August 16, which was released on Sunday.

路透社上海九月十六日電：星期日所發表中國政府八月十六日致魏德邁將軍備忘錄。昨日中國報紙評論中包括對美總統調查專實特使魏德邁將軍未能清楚了解中國時局之再度指摘。

"Reading the Government's memorandum and comparing it to General Wedemeyer's farewell statement", the influential Sin Wan Pao declared:

有力之「新晚報」以「讀政府備忘錄後與魏德邁將軍臨別聲明相對者」爲題宣稱：

"One is further convinced that it is difficult to make others understand us and it is equally difficult to understand others."

「吾人愈加確信，使他人了解吾人固屬困難；而了解他人亦屬同樣困難。」

The paper points out that General Wedemeyer "did not know the real cause of China's ailment, but simply stated in a general and vague way of corruption and inefficiency of Chinese officials."

該報指出謂，魏德邁將軍「並不知悉中國病症之眞正原因，僅以含糊籠統之方式泛說中國官吏之貪污及缺乏效率。」

不應讀責一方面

Not Alone To Blame

It is not fair to blame the Chinese Government alone for the existence of Communists in China, as though they were created by bad administration, the paper went on, adding that the real root of the trouble is China's economic condition plus the Red menace, caused and accentuated by long years of bitter struggle against the Japanese.

該報續稱：如僅讀責中國政府謂，中國國內共黨之存在係因政治不良而起，即不公平。該報又稱：騷亂之眞正根源乃爲中國之經濟現狀再加赤色之威脅，此則係因多年對日堅苦抗戰所致，且因抗戰而益趨嚴重。

The widely-read, influential, Shun Pao, declared:

"Our American friends will do well to imagine placing themselves in our position and look at the whole situation from that point of view."

讀者衆多而有聲譽之「申報」宣稱：「吾人之美國朋友，如將吾人置身處地一想並以此種立場觀察局勢之時局即屬行之得宜。」

The paper pointed out the differences in the war China had waged and America, and stated that after the conclusion of the war the United States "enjoyed life as usual", not having to put up with internal strife and the effects of long years of occupation.

該報指出中國及美國作戰之不同，並說明戰爭結束後美國「照常享受人生」而不必忍受內鬨之爭以及長期敵佔倒之後果。

小洛克菲爾不久將赴平

觀察協和醫學校

Rockefeller Due In Peiping Soon

Shanghai, September 16 (Central News).—International philanthropist John D. Rockefeller Jr. arrived here this morning from Japan by air. Mr. Rockfeller, who is making his second visit to China, is expected to stay in this country for about four weeks during, which time, he will look into the affairs of the Rockefeller Foundation in China.

中央社上海九月十六日電：國際博愛慈善家小洛克菲爾先生今晨由日本乘機抵滬。渠此次來華訪問，已爲第二次，可能在中國停留四星期，渠於停留期間，將觀察協和醫院。

Mr. Rockefeller is expected to proceed to Peiping shortly to visit the Rockefeller endowed Peiping Union Medical College, whose valuable equipment is reported to have been partly removed by the Japanese during the war.

小洛克菲爾先生，不久可能前往北平參觀協和醫學院，該院有價值之醫學器械，據稱在日軍佔領期間，一部份已爲日軍移走。

While in Japan last month, Mr. Rockefeller inspected va-

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英印經濟關係之新紀元
New Era In Anglo-Indian Economic Relations

（英國新聞處稿）

英國凱斯勒博士著 （H）譯 （續）

By Dr. F. Kessler

Removing Obstacles

Thus the problems arising for Britain are twofold. The task is, on the one hand, to remove the obstacles in the way of maintaining old established manufacturing, trading, banking, conveying channels; this task has much in common with that of other nations having economic interests in the Far East. The particular and particularly complicated British problem springs naturally from the consequences inherent in the new order being built in India and, to a lesser degree, in Burma. But pointing to the complexity of the change which is almost without precedent in modern history does not mean that the situation Britain is confronted with is unavoidably bound up with losses in the commercial and financial standing. Sacrifices there will be in the first instance, but whether in the long run they turn out to be well balancing investments or permanent losses, remains to be seen. Assured markets and integrated economies offer advantages which Britain and India mutually and equally enjoy; therefore the existing links are not likely to be broken lightheartedly. But profound changes will take place which, however, will affect all countries maintaining trade relations with the Far East. They have their origin in the spreading of Asiatic nationalism to the economic field and in the aftermath of the war which brought destruction to Japan, weakness to China, but tremendous gains in industrialisation and modernisation to India.

枝除障碍

因此呈現於英國面前之問題，即有兩個，英國之工作，一方面發除去保持以前建立之製造，貿易，銀行業務，與運輸道路之各種障碍，此一工作與其他在遠東有經濟關係之國家所有者相同，至於此一英國特有與特殊從業之問題，自然是由在印度，於較小之程度上則在緬甸新建立之新秩序中固有的結果中產生，但與其為一般性上整個世界所面臨前之複雜變化並非與眾相比之意。在開始一國間，可能有疑問，然於長期過程中，是否將發現投資之良好平衡抑或為永遠之損失，續留以後事實為定。市場的確保及經濟的完整給予英國與印度相互與不等等受之利益，因而商業間目前連繫，似不至輕易即被打破。然而深刻之變化既將實現，此種變化，將影響所有與遠東維持貿易關係之國家。此等變化並原於亞洲民族主義之廣佈於經濟領域及戰爭之後果，此等災禍，使日本毀滅，使中國衰弱使印度則在工業化上與近代化獲得驚人收穫。

Although the change in the structure of Indian economy does make the settlement perhaps more difficult, no financial or commercial obstacle to the political transformation is conceivable, since the complementary nature of the British and Indian economy contains many basic elements of compromise. It is necessary to keep in mind the industrial progress India has gone through. Not only has production and production capacity increased, but the process became more and more a purely Indian one with shrinking capital or managerial influence from outside, i.e. Britain. Between 1918 and 1939 the number of factories in India rose from less than 3,000 to almost 10,000, of which 1,700 were classed as large industrial undertakings. The cotton industry, assisted by import duties, dominates the home market at the expense of British manufacturers. The import of cotton piece-goods from Lancashire fell from over 3,000 million yards in 1913 to about 200 million yards in 1938/39, which means big strides towards self-sufficiency. Steelworks belonging to the all-Indian Tata-Trust represent the largest steel producing unit in the British Commonwealth and Empire. Striking progress was also made before World War 11 in the manufacture of sugar, soap, cement, glass, paper, hardware, matches and in a number of minor industries of a modern type, such as electric lamps and appliances, cooking stoves, tyres, paints, asbestos goods and enamels. Most of these enterprises have been established with Indian capital and under Indian management. Even where British management is still substantial or prevailing, as in jute, coal and tea, a large and growing share of the capital invested is owned by Indians. The cotton industry has always been mainly in Indian hands, and now more than 70 per cent. of the capital in the jute industry belongs to Indians. Sugar refinery is entirely under Indian control and supplies the whole home market. This proof of receding British predominance in India's economic life will serve to see economic effects of the impending settlement in the right perspective.

印度經濟機構之改變，雖或有可能使問題之解決更加困難，然因英印經濟性質，包含若干妥協之基礎因素，故不能想像政治上政權之轉移，將發生任何經濟與商業上之阻碍。吾人應牢記取印度所曾經歷之工業上的進步。印度不僅生產與生產量增加，及其生產連續亦已倉來愈經濟於印度人者，加以外來，即英國少許投資不剛之資本與一定管制下之影響，在一九一八與一九三九年之間，印度工廠由不足三千之數增至幾乎一萬個，其中有一千七百個工廠之認為可以列入大工業類內，印度的棉織工業，藉入口稅之助，已獨冶國內市場而使英國工業製造家，遭受到了損失。印度棉織品之輸入，一九一三年時在三十億碼以上，而在一九三八與三九年則落到約二億碼之數，此種趨勢，距離示印度自大踏步走向自給自足之路。大印度鐵與鋼廠為拉斯之鋼製品，代表英國與英帝國大規模鋼鐵生產組織，此外，糖，肥皂，玻璃，鋼鐵，金屬，火柴及大批近代式之小工業製造品如電燈及其零件，家庭用器具，顏料，石棉製品及搪瓷等之製造，在二次大戰前亦有驚人之進步；此等企業中之多數，為由印度本身之資本與管理建立者，甚至即使在英國之管理仍佔優勝如鐵路，煤及茶等企業中，仍有一大部份與不斷增長之投資，為印人所有者。棉織工業主要源於在印人手中，而且黃石棉之產之屬於印人者已有百分之七十。煤礦工業，全在印人管制之下，且彼等所出之礦，供給全部國內市場，此一英國僅出其在印度經生活中所佔優勢之証明，將使吾人正確了解經濟對於作用到來之政治潮趨的解決之影響力。

But this is only part of the picture. The ascendancy of indigenous economic forces was considerably accentuated by World War II. Since 1938/39 output of petrol has risen by 35 per cent., paper by 65 per cent., cement by 25 per cent., finished steel by 30 per cent., paints by nearly 100 per cent. Owing to huge expenditure in making India a base for large-scale warfare, the country has been left with new roads, bridges, airfields, improved port facilities etc. The war has brought massive wealth to the contractors and manufacturers with corresponding increases in wage incomes by higher wage rates and greater employment, an appreciable by-product being the training of Indian craftsmen. Already since. 1931, when Britain left the gold standard and adopted imperial preference, India's exports to Britain had caught up with her imports, whereas before they had been much smaller. This process has continued. Apart from the exceptional upstart created by the war, some structural economic changes were bound to come at any rate after the cessation several decades ago of new British investment, after the industrial development described above, and after the commercial measures which protected young industries and gave Indian goods free or preferential entry to British markets. The urgent war needs of the Allies did the rest. British competitive power diminished and the result is that many of the "traditional" economic grievances of India have actually already been removed well before the coming in force of the constitutional reforms. With the accumulation of funds in Indian hands and a contration of the rural indebtedness, pointing to greatly improved financial position of the Indian masses, the way is free for the introduction of many reform in the land system, its economic organisation, technique and equipment. The government of India has elaborated long-term plans, providing for the expenditure of $200 million per year for roads, railways, agriculture, irrigation, public health, education etc.

但此僅部份情況，二次世界大戰，使印度本土經濟力量之增長趨勢顯露明顯，自一九三八年以來，石油產量增加百分之三十五，紙張增加百分之六十五，水門汀增加百分之一十五，煉鋼增加百分之三十，油漆類幾乎增加百分之百，由於英國政使印度成為大規模戰爭基地，而作費巨數建設道路之改，建使目前印度得到有新型之公路橋樑，機場及碼頭之種種改善等物。戰爭給予包工者與製造家以大量財富，而所增收入分給工資之提高與受雇用人員之多而增加，而一種顯著實質之副產物，則為印度技術人員之受訓練。自一九三一年以來，當英國放棄金本位而與英鎊更緊密連繫之後，即開始輸出超出入口，此一進展曾繼續如此，除由於帝國特惠制之經濟例外制與不計外人印度某數種經濟結構之改變，當英國投資在數十年以前即行停止以後，於上述工業之發展及保護幼稚工業並給印度食物以自由及優先進入英國市場權利以後，乃必然而不可免地發生之事，此外，即軍戰爭之發迫需要亦構成印度之經濟發展，由於英國戰爭力量之減弱，結果使使印度若干「傳統」的經濟冤情消滅，在憲法改革生效以前，即已確實解決，隨印人手中積聚之財富，供給及農村負債之減少，此點表示印度民業財富之改善，印度土地制度，經濟組織，技術及設備進行若干改革之條件，已無任何阻碍，印度政府曾詳細籌劃長期計畫，每年二億英鎊以資作為公路，鐵路，農業灌溉，公共衛生，教育及其他建如此類事業改革與興建之用。

（To Be Continued 未完）

農民與精神病犯者

A Farmer visiting a state mental hospital was strolling about the grounds when he came upon an inmate sprawled restfully under the shade of a tree. After a word of greeting the man sat up and eyed his visitor with interest.

有一個農民，參觀州表一所精神病院，當他在醫院院內閒散步的時候，偶遇了一個住院病人，這病人伸洲四肢在一棵樹下面舒適休息。在說過了見面的幾句見面禮的話的時候，那個人便坐了起來，並且很感興趣地盯着這位客人。

"What do you do for a living?" he finally asked.

末了他問道：「你作什麼來過活？」

"I'm a farmer."

「我是一個農人。」

"Farmer, huh! I used to be a farmer. Darned hard work."

「農人？嗯，我以往就曾經是一個農人，辛苦的苦活！」

"Sure is," agreed the visitor.

「的確是那樣，」客人同意地說

"Ever try being crazy?"

「你試過發狂嗎？」

"Why, no!" the shocked farmer replied.

「沒想要發狂？我沒有試過，」這位非常吃驚的農民回答道。

"You ought to try it some time," declared the inmate as he again relaxed in the cool grass. "Beats farmin'."

「你應該試一試的，」當那位病人又躺在那清涼草地上的時候，這麼說，「只有牲畜才種田。」

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內內容報銷處
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本行歷史悠久，誠實服務，
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人類自傳
Man: An Autobiography

A condensation from the book by George R. Stewart

譯自「讀者文摘」（微冰譯稿） （續）

Then the prosperity of the tribe shifted to depression. The hunters came home empty-handed and hungry. The mothers ranged for berries and dug for coarse roots which they had scorned in the days of fat mutton. Such things probably happened not once, but often, and in many places. Eventually the hunters saw farther than the points of their own arrows. Older tribesmen, who had lived through a cycle of poor hunting, began to frown upon young blades who killed sheep just for the fun of showing their marksmanship. There was something else too. They began to feel that the wolves and panthers were poachers—just as other people, probably about the same time, were beginning to feel the bison and deer to be intruders upon "our meadow." So the bowmen began to hunt down wolves and panthers also.

「公是種族的繁榮變為衰微。獵士歸家空手而飢餓的空腹兩手。每我們出去尋找果實並且去挖掘在他們吃肥羊肉的日子所輕視的粗根與草。像這類的事情大概不僅發生過一次，而是常常發生。多處發生。最後獵士們見到的風光越遠，他們自己的新生。年紀較長的族人，曾經度過獵取不易時期的傳道，就開始對青年的悍勇子弟們的行為蹙起眉頭，因為他們殺死綿羊，僅是為了顯一顯他們的射法準確。此外還有某種事情。他們開始感覺狼和豹都是侵入獵場者……猶和別的人一樣；大約在此同時，他們也正開始感到野牛和鹿為是侵犯「我們的草地」的東西。就是弓手也就開始射獵狼和豹了。

Once the tribe as a whole had come to think of "our sheep," they could begin to practice a kind of game preserving, which is a long step toward domestication. Then they spoke in new phrases:

種族全體一旦開始想到「我們的羊」，他們就已始實行一種獵物的保存，這是乃是邁向畜養性者的長足進步。後來他們就用新的詞句來說：

"Spare the ewe with the lamb!"

「留下母羊和羊羔吧！」

"A panther has killed some of our sheep—let us go and hunt him down!"

「一隻豹會經殺死我們的一些綿羊……讓我們去把它射死吧！」

"Is there greener pasture on the western slope? When we hunt today, let us work our sheep in that direction."

「西邊山坡是不是有更綠的草場？今天我們射獵的時候，讓我們在那個方向去管理我們的綿羊吧。」

Thus, step by step, so gradually that no one could have told just when it happened, the tribesmen ceased being hunters of sheep—and became shepherds.

這樣一步一步的（它的緩慢情形沒有人可以說出在那個時候發生的），族人就不再是綿羊的獵取者，而成為牧羊人了。

I had consummated a revolution by taming the food animals and by learning to grow grain. The greatness of the two-horned triumph lay in this; that at last I, Man, worked along with earth and sun and rain to 'produce' food. No longer did I merely wander here and there to collect or to kill what earth and sun and rain had already brought forth, competing for flesh against the wolf and the lion, and for seeds against the cattle and the quail, existing from day to day, often uncertainly. Although it can all be told in a little space, still this matter of producing food changed my ways of living, and also my ways of thinking, possibly as much as hunting had once changed them long before.

我使作食物的馴獸馴服並且知道種植方法，我就完成了一種革命。這個偉大的勝利，它的偉大有如手語：最後我（人類自傳）就和土地，太陽和雨水共同工作來生產食物。我已經不再僅僅徘徊在處收集或殺死土地太陽，雨水所生出的東西了。我不再和狼與獅子爭取肉食了，來的牛羊於量爭取種好了。我天天的存在已經不是常常處於被有把握之中了。這種變化可以在一個兒的時間裏顯寫，但是產生生命的事改變了我的生活，以及我的思想方法，甚至可能和財富產生新人已顯所造成的改變一樣的多。

Once, the pinnacle of my life had been the camp of hunters who ranged the forest with bow and dog. But now it became the little settlement of villagers who raised grain and kept flocks and herds. Each village itself was a metropolis, for there was nothing to overshadow it. The villagers looked down upon the poor and often hungry tribes of hunters and foragers who still wandered on the steppe or in the forest.

我的生活的最高峯，度曾為獵士的營帶，她們在森林裏巡邏，帶着弓和狗。但是現在它已經變為村人的小住區。他們種植五穀並且養羊牛。每個村莊本身就是一個都會，因為沒有其他的東西遮過它去。村人發視貧窮而且常常飢餓的獵族和覓食的族人，他們仍然在大草原上或森林中徘徊着。

About this time I learned the trick of using sharpened stone, instead of merely sharp stone. From this discovery, indeed, the whole period is called the Neolithic, or New Stone age. With sharpened stone I got for the first time a dependable axe, one behind which I could really put some muscle without being afraid that the head would fly to splinters when it struck. A good axe valuable to me at this stage for clearing brush and trees extending my new grain fields. A pioneer farmer must often live by his axe as much as by his hoe.

大約在這個時候，我學得了使用磨尖石塊的妙方，不僅是尖石而已。真的，由於這一項發現，全時期就被稱為新石器時代了。用磨尖的石塊，我才第一次得到了一把可靠的斧頭，我可以用力的使用它而不

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必怕它在揮擊時飛成碎片。在這個階段裡，一只斧頭對我的清除叢樹木而擴充我的穀田工作是具有價值的。一個農業的先鋒一定常常靠砍他的斧頭過活，和靠鋤他的鋤頭一樣多。

（To Be Continued 未完）

離婚問題的新答案—婚姻管制
Marriage Control: A New Answer to Divorce

Condensed from Your Life

Gretta Palmer （續）

10. Betsy was so devoted a daughter that her ideal of marriage was for Ted to move into her family's house, sharing her little-girl type of life. The counselor's suggestion that she might have to move to another city, remote from her parents, threw her into a panic. Girls like Betsy and young men with equally strong attachments to their parents are not psychologically free enough to make marriage a success. Lack of maturity could have doomed Betsy's marriage; urged to wit two years, she grew up and became a happy bride.

十。葛蒂是那末一個情有所鍾的女子，以致她的婚姻理想使泰德搬進她家的住宅以內，分享她的小女兒型的生活。婚姻顧問的建議是：他可能纲得搬到另外一個城市去，和她的父母遠離。這個建議使她驚慌失色。像葛蒂這樣的女子以及和父母相連得同樣緊密的青年男子，在心理上是不够自由而使婚姻成功的。缺乏成熟性可能注定葛蒂的悲運；她被勸說而等候兩年，長大了而且成為一個快樂的新娘。

In these types of marriage only extraordinary qualities of heart and spirit can enable a young couple to make happiness out of unpromising materials. Yet failure in every such case will be attributed to mistakes made after the rice has been thrown. The couples usually will chalk up their failure to each other: "It was his jealousy." Or, "She nagged me too much." Or, "We both changed."

在上述形式的婚姻中，唯有非常

質地的心情和靈性，始能使一對青年的伴侶從沒有希望的材料想到造快樂。可是像這樣的每一種例子都要歸咎於來自已經從在婚禮以後的時候上；夫婦們通常都要計算彼此的錯誤。「那是他的妒忌心。」或者：「她過於使我苦惱了。」或者：「我們兩個人都改變了。」

But such marriages — one third of all that fail — were wrecked before the announcements were engraved. Instead of marriage failures, they are actually dating failures.

但是這樣的婚姻……失敗的數數三分之一……都在宣告到結之前就破碎了。它們實際上並不是婚姻的失敗，而是約會的失敗。

"No word of advice to already married couples is half as valuable as what we say to those about to embark on a marriage that is almost impossible of success," Dr. Bowman says. "Marriage control is the greatest boon we can give young people in America today."

博曼博士說：「對於已婚夫婦的勸告比較對於將要步入幾乎不能成功的婚姻的夫婦，它的價值還不及一半。婚姻管制乃是我們能够給予今日美國青年的最大福利贈與。」

（THE END 完）

華盛頓郵報主張美國恢復食物配給制
U.S. Food Rationing Revival Suggested

Washington, Sept. 14 (Reuters)—The influential daily Washington Post to-day called for a return to food rationing in the United States. The upsurge in food prices will, if unchecked, have disastrous effects on United States domestic economy and will drastically reduce the amount of foreign trade.

路透社華盛頓九月十四日電：有力之日刊報紙「華盛頓郵報」今日呼籲美國恢復食物配給制，食糧價格之暴漲，如不加以制止，即將對美國國內經濟予以毫烈影響，並將使對外貿易數額遽然減少。

河北郵政管理局
通告第一九三號

本管轄日本之航空普通信函，明信片暫停收寄一節，業經本局第二七七號通告實行在案。茲奉交通部郵政總局代郵總字第四三一號訓令飭轉知航空普通信函，明信片恢復收寄，仍受由四川航空公司自滬經東京至美國航空線運送，每英一自重五分，加納國際航空費貳百元。合函通告周知。此告。

局長王鶴鍾

中華民國三十六年九月九日

TRANSLATION

HOPEH DISTRICT

Notification No. 293

Acceptance of Ordinary Air Letters and Postcards for Japan, Resumption of.

With reference to Notification No. 277, the public is hereby notified that the acceptance of ordinary air letters and postcards for Japan has now been resumed. They are still forwarded to Shanghai for further transmission by Shanghai-Tokio-U.S.A. air line of "Northwest Airlines", and the air surtax to be collected remains the same as that given in the "List of International Air Mail Surtax" annexed to Notification No. 261, namely, $500 per 5 grammes in addition to international ordinary postage.

WANG LIANG-CHUN
Director of Posts for Hopeh Post Office.
Tientsin, 9th Sept. 1947.